



## THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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## STATES RIGHTS TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,  
JUDGE GOBRIAS TERRY.

FOR STATE SENATE—20TH DISTRICT,  
HON. THOMAS P. PORTER.  
OF WOODFORD.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY,  
CAPT. THOMAS STEELE.  
(Regular Election, first Monday in August)

SATURDAY.....JUNE 22, 1861.

(PUBLIC LAWS OF KENTUCKY  
Passed at the May session of the Legislature, just published and for sale at the Yeoman Office. Price 10 cents.

The Congressional Elections.

The elections of Thursday, we have no doubt, resulted in the success of the self-styled Union Democrats, in nearly all the districts. We have no fancy for lumbering our columns with the imperfect details. They will doubtless be sickening enough when reported in full; but although we are apparently defeated for the present, we say cheerly to our friends, that we are not conquered and can not be subjugated. After the smoke of battle clears away, we expect to see, even from out the present temporary reverse, streaks of sunshine that will encourage our friends to struggle for the day, surely coming, when, in the clouds clear, a bright sun and a blue sky will bend and beam over us all—political friends and opponents alike. This is a time to try men's souls; just such a time as tried the souls of our fathers of the Revolution. We have the same cause to fight for—the right of self-government—resistance to lawless tyranny and despotism. Courage and fortitude are the qualities which these bad times invoke on the part of freemen who mean to maintain their freedom—indomitable courage, inflexible fortitude. From this very reverse, we can foresee deliverance; out of this untoward present evil, future permanent good will come. The so-called Union members of Congress will go to Washington on the 4th of July. Then will begin their practical responsibilities. They will be then presented with Mr. Lincoln's programme. They will be required to support it. If they do, they will betray and undo their own people. If they do not, they will be spotted by the Usurper, and, what will be worse, they will return to their betrayed and undone constituents shorn of all reputation for true statesmanship. What then? Will they still submit to the Usurper, or resist? Will they counsel a free and valorous people to lie down in abject submission to the tyranny of a military despot? We shall see. A reaction must come from all this. Kentuckians can die, but cannot be degraded. They have been educated to shun infamy, as the most terrible of evils; and to cherish honor, as the most precious good.

Before the ides of August, the people of Kentucky will appreciate their true position and relations, and they will be prepared to assume and maintain them. With calm eye and unperturbed spirit, we survey the scene; and, with unhesitating confidence predict that Kentucky will yet emerge from the surrounding gloom, and prove herself worthy of the front rank among the votaries of liberty and free government.

We have not the full official vote of Franklin county. The following are the majorities at the several precincts, which we presume to be substantially correct:

For Crittenden.

Frankfort, two precincts..... 352  
Peter's Mill..... 149

501

For Simms.

Forks Elkhorn..... 40  
Bald Knob..... 38  
Bridgeport..... 16

94

Crittenden's majority..... 407

A PREDICTION.—Within a month from the 4th of July, the Union Democratic representatives in Congress from Kentucky, will leave their seats, snubbed, disgusted, dispirited, depressed, and if they dare display it, indignant at the programme of the Usurper's administration. They will talk of peace; they will invoke the spirit of fraternity; they will eulogize the Union; they will laud the patriotism and wisdom of the fathers; they will extoll the glory of our republican institutions; they will appeal to patriotism to preserve the best government the world has ever known; they will preach conciliation, propose compromise, pray for adjustment, and implore a restoration of concord and harmony; but it will all be vain. All talk, all invocations, all appeals, all prayers, will fall on Northern ears unheeded if not unheard. Sneering, and snubbing, and deriding, will be the reception which Northern arrogance will award to all propositions except such as look to the subjugation of the South. For a proposition from any Kentucky representative looking to the stopping of this fratricidal war, will be adopted a substitute requiring men and money for its prosecution; and the Kentucky representatives will be expected and required to accept the latter, on pain of his Dictatorship's displeasure. Mark our prediction! But will even such humiliation cure them of the infatuation which puts any trust whatever in our perfidious rulers?

C. M. Clay addressed a very imprudent letter to the London Times on American affairs, and delivered a still more imprudent speech in Paris, in which, with characteristic spunk and folly, he shook his burly fist in the face of sturdy John Bull, threatening the latter with the devil if he didn't take part with the North against the South for exterminating slavery. That's the English of it. Even some of the Northern press are alarmed at the folly of Cassius.

Any of our readers who may wish a good fitting coat, pants, or vest, are referred to the establishment of Jno. W. Voorhis, merchant tailor, Main street. He has an elegant assortment of cloths, cassimeres, &c., and will make them in a style equal to any tailor in the country.

More Lincoln Guns for Kentucky!  
The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 19th says:

Five thousand stand of arms have arrived here from the East, for distribution to the Union men of Kentucky, under the direction Gen. McClellan, Col. Anderson, and Lieut. Nelson. The applications yesterday for arms by Home Guards of that State were numerous.

We believe the number of Lincoln guns heretofore distributed to the so-called Union men of Kentucky, was 15,000. With this new importation, we are blessed with an aggregate of 20,000. We believe the annals of Christendom may be searched in vain for a parallel to this infamous atrocity of lawlessly embezzling guns from the national arsenals and lawlessly distributing them to one class of citizens to be used against another class of citizens of the same State. First, consider the lawlessness of the whole transaction. By the acts of Congress, the arms manufactured by the Federal Government are distributable among the several States, *pro rata*, according to their Federal representation. By the same acts, arms distributed to the States, are deliverable to Executive authorities thereof, to be distributed to the citizens thereof, subject to militia duty, according to the regulations prescribed by the laws of the States. The number of muskets allotted to Kentucky under the last lawful Federal distribution, was less than 600. This State is not by law entitled to a new distribution; and if it were, her quota would probably not exceed the last. Now, then, in the light of the law and the facts, consider the enormous villainy of this immense distribution of arms, not to the State of Kentucky or her legal authorities; not to her militia; not to any lawfully organized military forces, responsible to any authority; not even to any Federal forces; but clandestinely distributed to private citizens, calling themselves Union men, picked, pledged, and sworn to as to the use to be made of the guns. Jubilant over the possession of arms thus infamously procured, the organs of the Usurper have insultingly boasted that the Union men can keep down the States Rights men in Kentucky, without the aid of Lincoln's forces from the North. This boast is equivalent to a confession that the arms have been sent here under the expectation of Lincoln, and under the pledge or oath—for both pledges and oaths have been administered—that they will be used by one class of citizens against another class, all of our own State! Can anything in all history be cited to transcend in cold-blooded ferociousness, this infamous incitement to his partisans to deluge the fair fields of Kentucky, with Kentucky blood spilt by Kentucky hands? Can anything be cited to match it, or approach it, in atrocious lawlessness? By the laws of the United States, all officers and citizens, from the President downwards, guilty of taking or receiving public property without express authority of law, is to be deemed guilty of felony and punished by imprisonment and fine. Abe Lincoln has no more right than any private citizen to order the distribution of arms, except precisely as the law directs; and no private citizen has a right to receive arms unlawfully taken from the arsenals, without incurring the penalties of the law which treats the receiver of stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, as an accessory and accomplice of the thief. Abe Lincoln has no more right to order an unlawful distribution of public arms, than he has to steal gold out of the Treasury; and he has no better claim to exemption from legal punishment for such a felonious act, than Tom Brown would have for robbing money from the Government, or John Smith would have for receiving the money, knowing it stolen, from the hands of the robber. Yet, the bloody-minded Usurper, who, to maintain his military despotism, has been guilty of this infamous lawlessness and this ferocious malignity against a people whom it is his sworn duty to protect rather than destroy, has defenders in our midst, who are for passing bills of indemnity to protect him against the legal consequences of his unconstitutional acts, and for thus maintaining him in his remorseless usurpation and despotism!

We have thus presented our views of this diabolical transaction, not in any alarm at the presence of these vile guns, placed by assassin despots, in thoughtless hands, but for the moral effect of exposing to the detestation and execration of all men of honor and chivalry, the infernal black-heartedness of the transaction. We do not fear these guns. No Kentuckian, with a true Kentuckian's heart throbbing in his loyal bosom, fears or has need to fear. Kentuckians are educated to die in an honorable cause with heroic composure; but true Kentuckians can neither give nor take a mark of degradation. Lincoln's guns, distributed thus unlawfully in Kentucky, we have no right to doubt, will in the end be put to the proper use of overthrowing Lincoln's usurpation; for however we may differ with the Unionists of Kentucky as to some political theories, we believe they are true, loyal, and chivalrous men in the main, who would disdain to uphold the despotism of a Usurper.

STATES RIGHTS CANDIDATES.—Wm. T. Casto, Esq., for the Senate, in the district composed of Mason and Lewis counties.

Col. Wm. Bradley, for the H. R., in Hopkins.

Dr. A. B. Chambers, for the H. R., in Gallatin.

The Louisville Courier, of yesterday, contains an address to Gov. Magoffin, signed by E. L. Bullock, George C. Taylor, J. B. Ostrander, W. F. Boon, and J. P. Markus, of Columbus, Ky., reciting the atrocious outrage committed by the raid from Cairo on Elliott's Mills, the landing a force at Columbus under the guns of a steamer and tearing down a Confederate flag, and divers other outrages actually perpetrated and evidently meditated by the forces of Abe Lincoln; and solemnly calling on his Excellency to put a stop to such atrocities and maintain the neutrality proclaimed in his proclamation. We may have more to say of this when we shall have more space.

A SURE CURE FOR A FELON.—When the sores first commences, or even when far advanced, it can be relieved and entirely cured by holding the finger or part afflicted in Perry Davis' Pain Killer for half an hour. It has been thoroughly tested, and proves a never failing remedy. A felon is a troublesome thing, and we would advise all so troubled to test the remedy.

## Defending the National Capital—A Shameless Pretext.

The latest semblance of argument by which the submissionists to Lincoln's usurpations and the virtual supporters of his coercive war attempt to defend their dereliction towards the cause of liberty and law, is the pretext that the war is a war for the protection of the city of Washington, the seat of the national capital, against apprehended attack; and for such defense they say they are willing to exhaust the last dollar in the Treasury and the last dollar in the pockets of citizens, if necessary. Now, let us consider the tenableness of this pretext. Defend Washington from apprehended assault and capture? Was it necessary, for that object, to subjugate Maryland, and, by suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, practically enforce martial law? Was it necessary, for that object, to overrun Missouri, a thousand miles away from the capital? Was it necessary, for that object, to establish a camp at Cairo to threaten Kentucky and to insult her by sending out thence marauding parties to pollute her soil? Was it necessary, for that object, to invade Virginia, at points far south of Washington? Was it necessary, for that object, to blockade the Atlantic and Gulf ports, from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande? Was it necessary, for that object, to lay embargoes on the internal commerce of States still in the Union? Was it necessary, for that object, to seize the private telegraphic dispatches for three years past; to inspect the mails and sequester private letters; and to appropriate private papers and property?

Candid answers to these questions—and we might propound many more with equal pertinence—will demonstrate the utter absurdity of the pretension that this a war for the defense of the capital.

It is, in truth and in fact, a war of coercion; a war for the subjugation of the South; a war, one of the consequences of which, according to the malignant but delusive hope of its prosecutor, is, the *compulsory abolition of slavery*; a war to develop the atrocious theory of John Quincy Adams, propounded many long years ago, harped on continually since by Giddings, embraced by Lincoln, Seward, and the whole body of "irrepressible conflict" dogmatists, and now attempted to be practically enforced by the military power of a Usurper, Dictator, and Despot—but a theory sturdily combated first and last by that profound jurist, S. S. Nicholas, of Kentucky—the *atrocious theory, namely, that in virtue of the war power and its incidental right to declare and establish martial law, the Commander-in-Chief has the right to decree, declare, and enforce the abolition of slavery*.

Such, we sincerely believe, is the real object of Lincoln's war. The defense of the capital and the preservation of the Federal Government, are mere pretenses. For no sane man can believe that the South can be subjugated or the Federal government preserved by any array of military force. Force applied to such objects is but the manifestation of stupendous folly and madness.

While the Confederate forces must be sternly repelled, the Federal forces ought to be invited to occupy the State, and be thanked by our citizens for such valuable protection. This is the view of armed neutrality already espoused at the Louisville Journal.

Frankfort Yeoman.

The Louisville Journal doesn't squint at all. It looks straight out of its eyes, and it has very good eyes—a useful pair to look with and a handsome pair to look at. As for the assertion or intimation that the Louisville Journal is in favor of inviting the Federal forces to occupy our State, the author must be ashamed of it if he has grace enough to be ashamed of anything. Common decency requires that falsehoods should not be sent naked before folks. Let their partisans furnish them at least with a flap or a fig leaf.

Louisville Journal, 20th.

"Common decency" requires, that when a correction of an alleged error is desirable, it shall be asked for in terms of decency. If the Journal is willing to rest its own reputation for decency on the above form of displaying it, let it so rest. It is none of our concern. But we are concerned in the vindication of our own candor and justice; for we would as lief steal a sheep, or rob a hen roost, or pluck the Journal's laurels, or do any other discreditable thing, as misrepresent that paper, or even wrong the devil. If the Journal thinks we did it injustice, we assuredly make full atonement by publishing its own correction in its own terms, above but it might have sought a correction, if any was due, in terms more befitting the decorum which belong to public discussions. So much, in justice to the public peace and public and private rights.

A NEGRO APPOINTED IN THE N. Y. CUSTOME HOUSE.—The Leader says:

"We are informed that on last Monday, a free white citizen of the Fourteenth Ward, of this city, named Wm. O'Brien, was removed from the position of a marker in the Custom House of this city, and a negro named Robert Vostburg appointed in his place."

If the Republican office seekers can stand the discrimination in favor of the negro, can't the Democrats?

OHIO WOOL CLIP.—We read the following in the Sandusky Register:

The new clip of wool is beginning to come in. Prices are yet a little unsettled. Eastern buyers are slow to make any offers. The prospect is that it will be sold at least ten to fifteen per cent lower than last year.

Our wool growers should take especial care in cleansing and in the folding and tying of the fleeces. Our buyers tell us they have much trouble to sell unwashed wool at anything like its real value.

SECRET POLITICAL MILITARY CLUBS.—We copy a communication to-day, alleging that secret sworn clubs are being organized in certain parts of the State. We have no doubt that such organizations are in progress generally in Kentucky. We believe, also, that their designs are wicked and unlawful. We have received other evidences besides the communication above referred to. Secret sworn lodges, such as are organized in Anderson, Mason, and other counties, cannot be otherwise regarded than as insidious enemies to the public peace and public and private rights.

A Collision Imminent.

The telegraph gives further intelligence respecting the fight near Boonville, Mo. There were four killed on each side, and a number wounded. Gen. Lyon's forces got the best of the fight. He released the prisoners.

We are told that the ubiquitous Beauregard is advancing on Fairfax, where 5,000 of the Federal are posted, and a fight was expected last night. If it did take place, Lincoln has doubtless ere this donned his disguise and taken a running start.

WEAR YOUR HAT.—The Leader says:

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THE GREAT

## THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

The Neutral Attitude of Kentucky.

The subjoined official papers will be read with lively interest by the people. They will show with what vigilance and earnestness of good faith Gov. Magoffin is endeavoring to maintain the State in her neutral attitude, and reserve her for the sublime mission of mediator between the belligerents; with what activity, energy, and diplomatic ability Gen. Buckner is carrying out the instructions of the Governor; with what scrupulous respect for the chosen posture of Kentucky, Gov. Harris and Gen. Pillow, of Tennessee, are acting; and, it ought to be added, with what honor and good faith, Gen. McClellan, at least, is acting on behalf of the Federal Government. We take great pleasure in recording our sense of the wise conduct of all the officials above named; and we think the publication of the subjoined papers will have, as it should have, a tranquilizing effect upon the public mind:

GEN. BUCKNER TO GOV. MAGOFFIN.

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, Louisville, June 10, 1861.

Sir: On the 8th inst., at Cincinnati, Ohio, I entered into an arrangement with Major Gen. G. B. McClellan, Commander of the United States troops in the States north of the Ohio river, to the following effect:

The authorities of the State of Kentucky are to protect the United States property within the limits of the State, to enforce the laws of the United States in accordance with the interpretations of the United States Courts, as far as those laws may be applicable to Kentucky, and to enforce with all the power of the State our obligations of neutrality as against the Southern States, as long as the position we have assumed shall be respected by the United States.

Gen. McClellan stipulates that the territory of Kentucky shall be respected on the part of the United States, even though the Southern States should occupy it; but in the latter case he will call upon the authorities of Kentucky to remove the Southern forces from our territory. Should Kentucky fail to accomplish this object in a reasonable time, Gen. McClellan claims the same right of occupancy given to the Southern forces. I have stipulated in that case to advise him of the inability of Kentucky to comply with her obligations, and to invite him to dislodge the Southern forces. He stipulates that if he is successful in doing so, he will withdraw his forces from the territory of the State, as soon as the Southern forces shall have been removed.

This, he assures me, is the policy which he will adopt towards Kentucky.

Should the Administration hereafter adopt a different policy, he is to give me timely notice of the fact. Should the State of Kentucky hereafter assume a different attitude, he is in like manner to be advised of the fact.

The well known character of Gen. McClellan is a sufficient guaranty for the fulfillment of every stipulation on his part.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

your obedient servant,  
S. B. BUCKNER,  
Inspector General.

To His Excellency, B. MAGOFFIN, Frankfort, Kentucky.

GEN. BUCKNER TO GOV. MAGOFFIN.

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, Paducah, June 15, 1861.

Sir: On the 11th inst., I advised Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, of the agreement which has been entered into with Gen. McClellan, and of the purpose of Kentucky to carry out with the force at her disposal the neutral position which her Legislature and her people have assumed. He gave me every assurance that the territory of Kentucky would be respected by Tennessee and the Southern States; and that only in the event of an evident necessity, after the neutrality of Kentucky had been first violated by the United States forces, would any attempt be made to occupy any portion of her territory. His orders to the Commanders of the Tennessee forces are permanent.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

your obedient servant,  
S. B. BUCKNER,  
Inspector General.

To His Excellency, B. MAGOFFIN; Frankfort, Kentucky.

GEN. BUCKNER TO GOV. MAGOFFIN.

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, Paducah, June 15, 1861.

Sir: On the afternoon of the 12th inst., I reached Union City, Tenn., about twenty-six miles southeast of Columbus, Ky. In consequence of an exciting incident at Columbus about noon of that day, I found that the Tennessee troops, under command of Major-General G. J. Pillow, were making preparations to occupy Columbus in force, having been invited to do so by the Mayor of Columbus, who had represented to Gen. Pillow that the place was in all probability strongly occupied by the U. S. forces from Cairo.

On my representations of the position occupied by Kentucky, Gen. Pillow at once suspended his preparations for the advance movement of his troops, manifesting every disposition to respect the neutrality of our territory.

The highly excited state of the citizens of Columbus and vicinity, and the indiscipline of many of them, at every moment imperiling the peace of the Commonwealth, induced me to use the discretionary authority which you gave me to call into the field a small military force. I regard its presence in this section absolutely necessary to quiet the unhealthy excitement which exists, and to enforce the obligations which the State has undertaken to fulfill.

Inclosed you will find my letter of instructions to Col. Tilghman.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

your obedient servant,  
S. B. BUCKNER,  
Inspector-General.

To His Excellency B. MAGOFFIN, Frankfort, Kentucky.

GEN. BUCKNER TO COL. TILGHMAN.

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, Paducah, June 15, 1861.

Sir: The Commander-in-Chief directs that you call into the service of the State, as soon as practicable, six companies of the State Guard, four of infantry, one of artillery, and one of cavalry.

You will station these companies for the present in the vicinity of Columbus, Ky. Amongst these companies it is desirable that the company of Capt. Lyon be included; and, if practicable, the company at Columbus.

You will assume command of this force in person.

Its general objects will be to carry out the obligations of neutrality which the State has assumed in the contest now impending on our borders.

Your attention will be specially directed towards restraining our own citizens from acts of lawless aggression; and with this view you will hold yourself under the direction of the judicial officers of the district. You will also give protection to all citizens who may claim it, and who may be threatened in their persons, property, or enjoyment of their civil rights.

You will direct Capt. Lyon to proceed at once to Columbus, to make the necessary

preparations for the reception of the force. Camp equipage will be sent from Louisville. You will be furnished hereafter with full instructions for your guidance.

Respectfully, your ob't servant.

S. B. BUCKNER,  
Inspector-General.

To Col. LLOYD TILGHMAN, Commanding 4th regiment Ky. S. G., Paducah, Ky.

Secret Oath-bound Societies for Military Objects.

CAMDENVILLE, KY., June 14, 1861.

Editors of the Kentucky Yeoman:

GENTLEMEN: I feel it to be a duty I owe to the good people of Anderson county, and the public generally, to make a plain statement of facts in regard to an oath-bound secret society that has been formed or organized in this country on the 4th inst. The men who formed this society, or rather organized it, are not residents of this county, but haled from the counties of Spencer and Shelby. They stole rather a secret march upon us. The first intimations of this meeting leaked out through a boy, only the day before it took place. He said that "there was to be a meeting at the Methodist Church, and Mr. Lincoln was to be there, and Mr. Lincoln had sent word for Pap to come, and he would give him a gun." Sure enough, what was only considered children's talk turned out to be true.

They met, and a man who haled originally from the State of New York, acted as grand master. He delivered a speech in which he tried to explain the aims and objects of the society; he said it was to meet and oppose another secret society called the K. G. C.; that every secessionist belonged to the last named order, and they intended to precipitate Kentucky out of the Union, and force her to join the Southern Confederacy, and it was now necessary to form secret Union Clubs and have them armed and equipped by the 4th day of July. Several of our citizens were secretly sworn, one hand pointed upwards, the other resting on the flag.

I have conversed with several rather green members, for that was mostly the color of the members they got in this county. The following oath, in substance, was administered:

"You solemnly swear that you will keep everything which is revealed to you by the President of this Club a profound secret; that you will do all in your power to preserve the Union of these States; and further, that you will obey all the orders of the President of the United States, either made by him in person or by any of the subordinate departments of his Government; that you will put down secessionists, peacefully if you can, and forcibly if you must."

The order is known by the name of "Union Club." It has *grids* and *signs*, which can not be well described on paper. The pass-word is "Fort Sumpter." On last Sunday a quarterly meeting was held in the same house where this Lodge was organized. The officers were close by the meeting house in a thick of bushes swearing in all the stragglers they could induce to join, thus desecrating the holy Sabbath. Each member of this society is to have a Lincoln gun, which are to be furnished out of the same guns obtained through Garrett Davis and Leslie Combs. I have been informed that a special messenger went to Frankfort after the guns, and from some cause failed to obtain them; and a "big lie" of the order, who lives in Shelby, sent the same messenger back with this word, "if they did not send the guns, he would have them or blood."

I heard of another meeting that has taken place since, in another part of the county, at a private house, the occupant of which has been a rabid anti-slavery man for the last ten years. This society has only skinned along the edge of the county, and I do not think will make much headway among our most intelligent, patriotic citizens.

Now, Messrs. Editors, the fifth and lower district of Anderson county is a Union district by a very large majority. There is scarcely but one sentiment among Union men of this country; they are for a reconstruction of the Government; they are for trying any expedient that can be resorted to for the consummation of this great end; and so soon as they are convinced that our unhappy difficulties can not be settled, they are for the most intelligent, and they declare most emphatically they would as soon shake hands with a *boar constrictor* as this oath-bound secret abolition society.

We, who call ourselves Southern Rights men, have violated no law, either constitutionally or statutorily that we know of. I would not hesitate to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. If Mr. Lincoln has perverted the Constitution and committed perjury, that is no reason why we shall perpetrate it. We are with the destiny of Kentucky wherever she goes; we are willing to abide the decision of a majority of the legal voters of Kentucky; and why is it that our friends and neighbors want to arm themselves against us to commence war upon us, we can not tell. Will the rest of the good people stand by with their hands folded and see us inhumanly butchered because we sympathize with the South. This portion of Anderson has but few negroes, but the men who own them say they are willing to fight for the protection of slave property.

We appeal to the slaveholders of Kentucky, in our unarmed and defenseless condition, that they should not only keep a sharp lookout on these unlawful and unconstitutional societies forming through the country for the sole purpose of destroying their property; but they ought to lend us a helping hand in the hour of danger, when Lincoln's muskets are leveled at us by Kentucky abolitionists for daring to express our opinions in a free country. The Southern Rights men of Anderson county would even at this late hour go any length or make any sacrifice, consistent with honor, to see our Government once more united, North and South. But we have lost all hope of any such union, and we don't believe that our Southern brethren can ever be subjugated by the perfidious tyrant, Lincoln, with all his abolition hordes; and when we hear of his arms being successful in the skirmishes that are going on it gives us pain. But every battle that is fought in which the Southern armies are successful sends a thrill of joy to our hearts.

5. No letter or package can be forwarded to its address through the United States mails except from foreign countries with which this Government has postal treaties, unless regularly mailed at one of the established post-offices of the United States, and postage there regularly prepaid. All mail not thus mailed must be forwarded without delay to the Dead Letter Office, at Washington.

6. No mail pouch, sack, or lock can be sent by any postmaster to any point or place where such service has been discontinued. All pouches, sacks and locks coming to a post-office from such discontinued offices and routes will be retained and sent to the proper depositing offices.

The postal service will be restored on such discontinued route as early as practicable, of which notice will be duly given.

By order of the Postmaster-General,  
JOHN A. KASSON,

First Assistant Postmaster-General.

THE MEASURES BEFORE THE NEXT CONGRESS.—It is believed that Congress will not remain in special session longer than three weeks, and that the action of the Houses will be confined to the following subjects:

1. A full sanction of the President's measures in connection with the war.

2. A bankrupt law; and

3. A tax upon tea and coffee, as recommended by Gov. Walker during the Mexican war, when he was at the head of the Treasury Department.—*Wash. Corresp. Phil. Press.*

JUDGE TANEY, in his opinion on the suspension of the habeas corpus says

"I can only say, that if the authority which the Constitution has confined to the Judiciary Department and Judicial officers, may be suspended, upon any pretext or under any circumstances, be usurped by the military power at its discretion, the people of the United States are no longer living under a government of laws, but every citizen holds life, liberty, and property at the will and pleasure of the army officer in whose military district he may happen to be found."

HISTORICAL PARALLEL.—It is evident that the South is prepared to make a unanimous, bloody, and prolonged resistance to the "subjugation" policy of the Republicans. It is reported that Gen. Davis was asked, "What if you should be defeated at Manassas Junction, or wherever else you have resolved to make a desperate stand against invasion?" and that he replied, "There will be so few of us left after such a defeat, that the rest will be a matter of little consequence." This reply, if really uttered, has a classical precedent to be found in the interview between Brutus and Cassius before the battle of Philippi. "Either we shall conquerors ourselves," said Cassius to his patriot friend, "or we shall have no cause to fear those who are so."

[Communication.]  
Letter From Kansas.

ATCHISON, Kansas, June 11, 1861.

Dear Yeoman: Not many miles from here are a couple of children well known for their precocity. However, they are continually tormenting their parents with boyish quarrels.

Not long since I was aroused from a reverie by the exclamation, "Let go my marbles!" proceeding from the capacious mouth of "Billy," the younger of the two. "I won't do it" was the reply. My curiosity being aroused, I turned and beheld Charley, much the larger of the two, trying to wrest Billy's marbles from him. Billy tried hard to retain his marbles, but seeing that he was likely to lose them, he implanted his teeth into Charley's hand, causing a grin to rise to Charley's face, which, had he been on the opposite side of the cow, would have effectively weaned the most invertebrate sucking calf. Letting go the marbles with the exclamation, "Bite me! will you?" Charley proceeded to "pitch in" with Billy after the most approved fashion. Billy, though, had showed a decided disposition to fight. Just then their mother noticed them, and cried out, "Charley, what are you fighting for?" "He hit my hand," says Charley. Just so. Charley was in fault and he knew it, consequently he would not allude to the previous cause of the quarrel.

What a striking resemblance is there between Charley and the Republican party. As a Lincolnite "What is this war for? Why do you wish to whip the South?" "To sustain the Government. They took our forts." Pick up a Northern paper, the " Tribune," for instance, what cause do they assign that they should subjugate the South? "They have taken our forts and insulted our flag." Just so. Mr. Greeley, they have "biten your hand," consequently you should make war upon them, and steal their negroes under the absurd plea that they are *contraband of war*. You take not into consideration that for years you have been assailing the rights of the South, that for years they have borne your impudent interference in their affairs; and *now* that your sectional, fanatical, and proscriptive party has grown into such huge dimensions as threatens the security of their property, and their rights in the common territory acquired by their blood and treasure as well as yours, Mr. Greeley, that they did everything consistent with honor or to induce you to give them a *more explicit* constitutional guarantee for their rights; that not until you had insultingly spurned the idea of granting that guarantee, which would have required no concessions on your part, but to abandon the obnoxious features of the Chicago Platform; that not until you had virtually declared that platform paramount to the Constitution, did they sever that bond which bound them to the Union and "bite your hand." Oh no, you do not consider all this. That even *now* you spurn the idea of a compromise. "Compromises are out of order; fighting is the thing in hand; the South have chosen to play the part of traitors, and we must punish them for it; we must show them how much the North is superior to them in *everything*." Just so. Oh! "sweet-scented" pharisee! "A happy time of it you will have!" Of one thing, however, we feel assured, that the brave Horace Greeley (paper) who ran from St. Louis, and suffered himself to be spit upon in New York, will never expose his rotten carcass within the range of Southern rifles, to accomplish that which he so earnestly desires. Catch him in a Southern State where *hemp* is cultivated! No, indeed. He had much rather lounge in his easy chair, trying to persuade sensible men that Lincoln only called out an army of 250,000 volunteers and 15,000 more for the navy, to *defend Washington*. Read the Constitution, Horace; "Congress shall have power to declare war &c. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years."

Where does the Constitution give a strong militia organization, is expected in a day or two.

To-night the city is in a blaze of excitement; fire works, bells ringing, cannon firing, &c. Everybody is rejoicing.

No reliable details are received yet concerning the burning of the bridge near Piedmont. It is not thought here that the rebels have gathered in numbers.

Major-Gen. McClellan to-day assumes command of the Western Virginia forces. He expects to have fifteen thousand men in the field before Saturday night.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

The morning session was occupied in signing the Declaration, which was an impressive scene. The roll was called by counties. Each member came forward to the Secretary's desk and signed the parchment.

In the afternoon, Frank H. Pierpont was unanimously elected Governor, and Daniel Palsby, of Marion county, Lieutenant-Governor.

Messrs. Loup, Paxton, Vanwinkle, Harrison, and Lason form the Governor's council.

The election of Attorney-General is postponed until Saturday.

The Governor was formally inaugurated this afternoon, taking, in addition to the usual oath, one of stringent opposition to the usurpers at Richmond. He then delivered an address to the members of the Convention, urging a vigorous prosecution of the work of redressing the State from the hands of the rebels.

A message from Gov. Pierpont, favoring a

strong militia organization, is expected in a day or two.

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From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

The following notice emanated from the State Department to-day:

"It is expected that henceforth any passport which may be issued by a diplomatic agent, accredited to this Government, or by any Consular authority whatever, either to a person about to pass beyond the lines of the United States forces, or to a foreign country, will be countersigned by the Secretary of State. (Signed) W. M. H. SEWARD.

APPOINTMENT OFFICE, June 11, 1861.

SIR: Numerous inquiries are made at this Department respecting the late orders of the Postmaster-General.

